

## BANK OF WICHITA.

Corner Douglas and Lawrence Avenues.

Authorized Capital, - - - \$200,000  
Paid-Up Capital, - - - 76,000

## OFFICERS:

W. P. ROBINSON, President. J. H. SLATER, Cashier. OLIVER DUCK, Vice-President.  
W. L. DUCK, Assistant Cashier.

## Directors:

W. P. ROBINSON, OLIVER DUCK, F. W. WILSON, JAMES G. FISH, W. L. DUCK.

## Stockholders:

O. D. BARNES, R. H. ROY, FINLAY ROSS, A. L. BOUCE, W. P. ROBINSON,  
OLIVER DUCK, JAMES G. FISH, F. W. WILSON, W. L. DUCK.

## Correspondents:

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New York. ST. LOUIS NATIONAL BANK, St. Louis, Mo.  
BANK OF KANSAS CITY, Kansas City, Mo.

General Banking Business. Respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

## Kansas National Bank.

No. 134 MAIN Street.

CAPITAL, PAID UP, - - - \$100,000.  
SURPLUS, - - - \$10,000.

Loans Money at Lowest Rates.  
Issues Sight Drafts on all Parts of Europe.  
Buys and Sells Government and Municipal Bonds.  
Pays Interest on Time Deposit.

H. W. LEWIS, President. T. W. JOHNSTON, Cashier.  
C. E. FRANK, Assistant Cashier.

## DIRECTORS:

J. L. DYER, SAMUEL HOUCK, ROBERT E. LAWRENCE, A. A. HYDE.  
H. W. LEWIS, T. W. JOHNSTON, C. E. FRANK.

JOHN H. KOHS, President. A. W. OLIVER, Vice-President. M. W. LUNY, Cashier.

## WICHITA NATIONAL BANK,

(Successors to Wichita Bank, Organized 1872.)

Paid-up Capital, - - - \$125,000.  
Surplus, - - - \$25,000.

## DIRECTORS:

S. H. KOHS, A. W. OLIVER, M. W. LUNY, S. T. TUTTLE, S. F. NIEDERLANDER,  
W. R. TUCKER, JOHN DAVIDSON, J. C. BUTAN.

DO A GENERAL BANKING, COLLECTING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. U. S. Bonds of all denominations bought and sold. County, Township and Municipal Bonds bought.

J. O. DAVIDSON, Pres. C. A. WALKER, Vice Pres. JOHN C. DEIST, Cashier.

## CITIZENS BANK.

Paid-up Capital, - - - \$200,000  
Stockholders Liability, - - - \$400,000

Largest Paid-Up Capital of any Bank in the State of Kansas.

## DIRECTORS:

C. R. MILLER, A. R. HITTING, H. G. LEE, S. L. DAVIDSON,  
W. E. STANLEY, J. O. DAVIDSON, JOHN T. CARPENTER.

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

United States, County, Township and Municipal Bonds Bought and Sold.

B. LOMBARD, JR., President. L. D. SKINNER, Cashier. W. H. LIVINGSTON, Assistant Cashier.

## STATE NATIONAL BANK.

(SUCCESSOR TO KANSAS STATE BANK)

Paid-up Capital, - - - \$100,000  
Surplus, - - - \$5,000

## DIRECTORS:

B. LOMBARD, JR., J. P. ALLEN, JOHN R. CARRY, KOS. HARRIS, J. M. ALLEN,  
L. D. SKINNER, PETER GIBB, W. F. GREEN, P. V. HEALY,  
GEORGE E. SPALTON.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New York. NATIONAL BANK OF AMERICA, Chicago.  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Kansas City. BLACKSTONE NATIONAL BANK, Boston.

B. LOMBARD, JR., President. JAMES L. LOMBARD, Vice-President.

## Lombard Mortgage Co.,

IN KANSAS STATE BANK BUILDING.

Money on hand. No delay when security and title are good. Rates as low as the lowest.

CALL AND SEE US.

GEO. E. SPALTON, Secretary.

## The New Boot and Shoe House.

Locke &amp; Findeiss,

Dealers in

Ladies, Gents and Childrens

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers,

Just received a full and complete stock from the factories. Everything new and fresh. No old stock.

Ladies and Gents fine hand made shoes a specialty. Call and get the prices, which are lower than any others in the market for the best goods.

-COR. MAIN AND FIRST STS.-Masonic Temple-

## The Oldest and Largest House in the City.

## ALDRICH &amp; BROWN,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Nos. 138 and 140 Main street,

WICHITA, KAN.

## Daily Eagle

## PARAGUAY'S PEOPLE.

## A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CAPITAL.

Scenes in the Streets—A Cart of Quibranza Wood—The Women Comely and Modest—Society—Ladies—The Marriage Relation—Schools.

To properly present Paraguay and its beautiful little capital, Asuncion, is a task something like that of properly estimating the value of a stout, enterprising boy who has exhibited pluck and been worsted, but whose texture is sure to make him a future. As we steam up in front of the capital it appears at its best. Lying on a gentle slope rising from the bank of the river, the city is seen in every section at a glance. The white houses, though only one story high, have the appearance of a palace. In the foreground is the unfinished palace of the tyrant Lopez. It was intended to be the best house in the republic.

Away in the distance one sees the tower of the railroad depot, a fine, modern building. The railroad runs into the country about forty miles. The Spanish American hotel is a superior building, once a palace. It is built around a patio. Its entrance is stately, with large columns. Its patio is enriched with the same massive and tasteful pillars. We found no English here except in the cooking. This was a most fortunate place to find English, with a little Spanish of my own, and with the most elaborate and accurate and ready manner in my companion, Dr. Wood. We found much better in talking with the natives than we did in eating with them.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.  
The streets, running parallel with the river and near it, are sufficiently level to admit of the use of wagons. There are very few carts and no wagons to be seen. These carts are drawn by ropes hitched to the girls of the street. The nearest approach to a carriage was a cart of quibranza wood, made without any iron, having not even a linchpin of iron. The wheels are about six inches wide, and the hubs twenty inches in diameter. The wheels are made by these carts in motion. The wheels, never greased, excel a troupe of horse shillies. It is related that one man grazed his cart wheels and stopped the noise. And he also stopped his cattle. They refused to go in silence. The quibranza cart was the nearest approach to a carriage we saw. It was drawn by a pair of oxen, and the driver sat on a high seat, and the days of our stay in the capital. It is owned by a wealthy English gentleman, long a resident of the city. He keeps it for the comfort and pleasure of his wife and children. Travel in Paraguay, away from the rivers, is either on foot or on horseback.

The people are chiefly Guarani, or mixed Guarani and Spanish, with very few Spanish. They are gentle, docile and pleasant in appearance. The women are the chief mark and product of the country. They are comely and modest faced. Their dress is sparse, adapted to the heat of the climate and to their poverty. Their dress is intended to consist of a white cotton skirt, stopping a little above the ankle; a chemise, with lace-embroidered yoke, open to the waist, and a piece of cotton cloth, not unlike a sheet, wrapped about the head and shoulders. Thus attired, with their black eyes and usually brunette faces, they make a picturesque appearance. Many of them are without the skirt, and some carry a picture of the Virgin Mary on their heads. They constitute the great mass of the population, and do nearly, if not quite all, the work. In the market (the building covers a large square or block) one sees more than a thousand of these women, moving about in all directions. We saw but one woman on the street wearing shoes.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.  
The ladies who compose what we call society are very few, and are dressed and cultivated after the fashions of Europe. It is said to be almost impossible to find a score of them in the entire republic outside of the capital and the nine chief towns. The women greatly exceed the men in number in the whole country more than two to one, in the cities sometimes twenty to one. They nearly all have families. The marriage ceremony is not considered a necessity. It may rather be called a luxury for the opulent. Not long since a priest, by direction of the authorities, announced that he would marry, free of charge, any persons who wished the service. This offer reached hundreds of families not formally married, but not one accepted the offer. This state of things has been brought about by the war and by the high charges made by the priests for performing the marriage ceremony. In the streets down the river, and here also, formerly the lowest price was \$10. Without this sum the priest would not serve them. Many of them never in all their lives have so much money. This has not prevented their essential marriage, though it deprived them of a marriage ceremony. This has proportionately decreased the sanctity of the covenant.

It is the hope of Paraguay that she is shaking herself free from her old superstitions and is intensely interested in the education of her children. As our steamer, Cisne, anchored from time to time in the leisurely methods of southern travel, frequent conversations with the natives discovered a widespread interest in schools. While the half-clad women carried oranges on their heads through the hot sun to load on ship, men sat in the shade and drank mate, a native tea. They had come to the solitary house on the bank of the river to watch the loading of the oranges. They manifested the deepest interest in all the details of this educational system, and in the provisions made by the government to give the children of these women a chance. Over 100 youths are taken from the public schools—selected by competitive examinations—and educated at the capital. All bills are paid and their future is practically secured. This touches every community in the republic. The standard in the National university is not very high, but it is a good start, and must move forward. Bishop C. H. Fowler in Chicago News.

A Result of Judicious Flattery.  
Smith—Brown, you're fine this morning. Brown (pleased)—The so. Smith—I know so. You look as fresh as a daisy. Brown (more pleased)—Yes! Smith—Yes. You can stay out with the boys and show up in the morning all right. Brown (more than pleased)—Yes, a little thing like that don't affect me much. Smith—It don't affect you a particle. I never saw such a man. I say, Brown, can you lend me a fiver? Brown (with absolute enthusiasm)—Certainly, my dear boy, certainly.—New York Sun.

## THE "JACK-KNIFE" BOW.

## THE LATEST FAD OF THE VACUOUS-MINDED SOCIETY YOUTH.

The Proper Way to Execute the Movement—Odd in a Dance and Positively Grotesque in Ordinary Social Life—Other Society Characteristics.

The society bow this year as practiced by men is amusing to the easy-going outsider, untrammelled and unimpressed by society observances. It is curious how fashion runs to extremes. The courtly, elaborate and graceful bow of the eighteenth century has grown more and more abrupt, jerky and uneven, until it has reached its present stage. The proper thing in the way of bowing this season would surprise a fagsaw. The society man first comes to a full stop and places his heels together with the feet close together, and then he bows. He resolutely faces the lady who is to receive the bow, drops his hands limply to his side, straightens up, and with a suddenness born of innate nerve the body is bent forward to an angle of 45 degrees, and suddenly jerked back into an upright position again. The quicker the movement the more fashionable the bow. The head must never under any circumstances be bent forward, and the only movement is from the hips. When the body bends forward it is the natural inclination of the arms to swing forward too. The society man prevents this by slapping his hands flat on the seams of his trousers, and holding his arms rigidly in that position. The main element of the bow is swiftness. It is apt to have the man a little dashed, but as this imparts an agreeable color to the cheek no fault can be found with it. The effect is rather cold in a dance, but it is positively grotesque in ordinary social life.

One night at the opera this season a rather young man was sitting in Mrs. Goetlet's box clapping calmly with that distinguished leader of New York society and glancing at her through a single glass. Another tall and slim young man entered and made another little bow and sank into another chair. Suddenly Mrs. Goetlet discovered the two men sitting with their knees touching, were not acquainted, so she waved her fan and murmured a gentle introduction. She is an exceedingly graceful woman, and the pantomime was distinctly intelligible to the people in the other boxes, all of whom were staring toward the box for some reason or other. After she had introduced the two men they sat and glared at each other for a moment through their single glasses, and then sprang aloft as though shot from a trap, dropped their four arms to their sides, made two jerky and perilous bows which brought their foreheads within a sixteenth of an inch of one another, and shot abruptly back into their seats again. The whole maneuver was so absurd that an audible titter went around the house, but the face of the lady to whom the two gentlemen were talking was serene and as unconscious as though she had not noticed the comical and awkward nature of the whole proceeding.

ABUSED IN A DRAWING-ROOM.  
The bow is equally absurd in a drawing-room, for the majority of men do not bow at all when they enter the room, but stalk majestically across the apartment toward the hostess as though imbued with the idea of running that lady down. When he arrives within three or four feet of her the guest stops, assumes a rigid position, springs forward and back in place again with a snap, and then falls into his customary and natural manner.

The jack-knife bow is only practiced by society men when they meet ladies. As though to even things up, they do not bow at all to men. This particular habit is of English origin, and was introduced to New York social life by the two favorite society actors, Kyrie Bellew and Herbert Kelcey. Mr. Kelcey recognizes his friends by looking at them in a dainty and drooping fashion for a moment, then slowly raising his eyebrows and dropping them suddenly, averting his gaze at the same time. The expression of the face does not change in the slightest degree. Bellew's bow is even less enthusiastically demonstrative than this. He simply expands the pupil of the eye, throws a gleam of welcome therefrom, and drifts with effeminate languor on his gentle way. New York men of fashion have fallen into the habit of recognizing each other solely by the eyes and eyebrows. It is perhaps a welcome relief from the severely aristocratic bow with which they favor ladies, and in sharp contrast to the local politician who commonly greets his friends with a grandiloquent wave of the hand, stentorian tones, and a general aspect of noisy delight. While speaking of the manners of fashionable New York men it may be said that the reserved and unexpressive demeanor is still considered essentially proper, and the man whose face is least expressive is usually considered in the best form. Not that there is anything solemn or ill-natured about it, but the object being to maintain as nearly as possible the manners and ways of a few blasé men of the world who are usually acknowledged models in social matters.

The more material characteristics of society men are trousers of balloon-like proportions, long-tail coats with sugar-loaf crowns, and horn-handle sticks. No man is so unfashionable to-day as the dude, and a pair of tight trousers on Fifth avenue causes a visible shudder to pass along that great thoroughfare from Washington square to Central park.—New York Letter.

Traps for Catching Porpoises.  
The trap commonly used to catch them with is a large net of strong rope, which is stretched over a large area of water, lagoon-barrels being attached to the edges at intervals. By an apparatus worked from the shore the barrels are forcibly submerged when the porpoises are coming into the feeding grounds, and when a number of them are directly over the net the strain on the barrels is relaxed, and they rise to the surface behind the fish, which find themselves imprisoned in a pen. It costs about \$1,000 to equip a first-class trap.—Chicago Times.

Perfect Cure for Every Ailment.  
A Swedish physician, one Grunndahl, has discovered a perfect cure for every known ailment. He treats his patients as if they were carcasses of New Zealand mutton, freezes them into a state of insensibility, and when, after a year or two, they are thawed again and set on their legs, they are in the best of health, strength and spirits.—Chicago Herald.

How Coins Spread the Cholera.  
Considering the threatened invasion of cholera it is announced that a German physician has discovered that small coins are important factors in the spreading of the disease. He has found bacteria and vegetable fungus in scrapings from the metal.

Speed of Italian Knives an Hour.  
The large Italian iron-ladle Italia lately made a run of forty-seven and a half miles in two hours and twenty minutes. This means an average speed of close on eighty knots an hour.—Chicago Herald.

## WHITE HOUSE EXPENSES.

What It Costs To Care For and Maintain the President's Home.

Nearly every good housewife "cleans house" once or twice a year, and the mansion of the nation's Chief Executive does not escape the annual re-ovation which is characteristic of American home life.

Unlike most private houses, however, the White House undergoes its overhauling in the summer time while its occupants are off on their annual outing. The work furnishes employment for a small army of servants for a score of days or more.

Notwithstanding the fact that the mansion is kept in good order at all times, the annual housecleaning never fails to disclose plenty of work to be done, and sweepers, scrubbers and dusters hold high carnival during the continuance of their reign.

The upper as well as the lower floor undergoes the process of rejuvenation. The dusty old books in the library, many of them dating back to the days of Dolly Madison and Susan Mary, are all taken out and dusted. The two pianos in the house are tuned up, and when the doors are finally opened to the public the house is in the most exquisite order and ready for another year's siege of dinners and receptions.

As may be well imagined, it costs a very pretty penny to keep the establishment in order. The \$16,000 for keeping the house in order for the next year, which became available on July 1st, is not by any means all that has been spent upon the mansion since President Cleveland took possession.

Mr. Arthur left a large cash balance unexpended of the last appropriation during his term, according to a time-honored custom that the outgoing President shall leave a lump sum for the incoming President to make any changes he may desire.

Nothing new has been bought in the house since Mr. Arthur left it in such complete order and beautiful order. It undoubtedly, though, requires a large sum to keep it in condition.

The cleaning of the huge crystal chandeliers is a considerable item of expense. The whole lower floor is lighted by these enormous crystals, each one with thousands of pendulums. There are no less than three dozen of these chandeliers in the East Room, the Blue Room, and Green rooms, the two dining-rooms and the corridors, and each year each one has to be taken to pieces and every part carefully cleaned and put back in its place.

The care of the carpets and curtains also requires the spending of money. The handsome lace imperies are torn at nearly every reception, and these have to be carefully repaired, to say nothing of the taking down two or three times a year to be washed and darned.

Some people wonder how the President can pay out of his salary the numerous expenses attached to his office. There are separate appropriations. Besides his salary of \$50,000, the estimate presented to Congress this session asked for \$36,064 additional to pay the salaries of his subordinates as follows:

His private secretary is paid \$3,250. A assistant private secretary \$2,250, his stenographer \$1,800, five messengers (each) \$1,200, a steward \$1,800, two doorkeepers who each get \$1,200, four other clerks at good salaries, one telegraph operator, two ushers, getting \$1,200; a watchman, who gets \$900, and a man to take care of fires, who receives \$864 a year.

In addition to this there is a down payment on the interest on the mortgage on the White House, and the cost of the President's postage.

And, finally, under another heading, there is a demand for nearly \$10,000 more. Of this, \$12,339 is for repairs and furnishing the White House, \$2,500 for fuel, \$3,000 for the greenhouse, and \$5,000 for gas and the care of the stables.

## "EAGLE"

## Town-Site Company,

AT

WICHITA, KAN.,

Have for sale, on line of WICHITA & COLORADO RAILROAD north-west of Wichita, town lots at new towns of

MAIZE, 9 Miles from WICHITA.

COLWICH, 14 " WICHITA

ANDALE, 20 WICHITA

MT HOPE, 26 "

HAVEN, 33½ "

Trains are now running regularly on Railroad from Wichita to Haven.

These towns are in the best portion of

Sedgwick County, Kansas.

Maps of Towns and Prices can be had as hereinafter set forth:

At Wichita, call on N. F. Niederlander or Kos Harris;  
At Maize, call on H. F. Rhodes;

At Colwich, call on Geo. W. Steenrod;

At Andale, Call on J. W. Dale.

T. H. Randall and W. S. Mackie, for Mt. Hope lots.

At Haven, Call on Ash & Charles.

THE "EAGLE CO." HAVE ALSO FOR SALE LOTS IN

"Junction Town Company" Addition to Wichita.

This Addition is at junction of Ft. Scott and W. & C. Railroad one-half mile west of Bridge on Big Arkansas river, and are very desirable lots. Street cars will be in operation, connecting this Addition with the east side of the river in 1886.

Price List of this Addition can be seen by calling on:

F. G. SMYTH & SONS, Wichita. KOS HARRIS, Wichita.  
N. F. NIEDERLANDER, " P. V. HEALY, "  
ANGLO-AMERICAN Loan Office. O. MARTINSON, "  
Resident on said Addition